REGISTERED No. L—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8808.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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thus, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Public Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Bagalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducements offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Sheil, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Sheil, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Gray will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wm. Crowder, as above on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 20th April 1877. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden £22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez 36	22	6	
Port Said 38	24	9	
Messina 50	34	14	
Naples 50	34	14	
Leghorn 50	34	14	
Genoa 50	34	14	
Marseilles 52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

Bombay, 20th January 1877. No. 9, Hummum Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME [illegible] Tons Register, 300 [illegible] Brand, will sail [illegible]day, and will

[illegible]

SED PRICES.

[illegible]ian Golden Leaf

W TOBACCO;

infinitely superior

commonly sold

LAND AT PER

D.

2-8.

., Limited.

R I

ASTE.

reasing demand

his efficient and

is the best

as a Preserver

eth and Gums.

Cash.

..Re 1-4-0

ONLY BY

CO., LIMITED,

ULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a)	ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
	THIBET	2591	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
(b)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
(c)	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(d)	VENETIA	2796	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
(e)	GEELONG	1835	250	G. Fraser	8th June.

(a) Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked B. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,326 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,

2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400	A. Leva	on the 8th May.
S.S. ETTORE	3,8 0	400	C. Lazarich	on the 10th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2 680	250	G. Doucich	on or about the 20th May.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	on or about	the 30th May

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 225	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 4th April 1877.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw

"HERO"

Lying off Masagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 90 Tons. Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 488 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 27th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Agents.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, just vacated by Mrs. Harrison, and formerly occupied by the Zenana Mission House. Rent moderate. For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AMERICAN COTTON MACHINE BELTING.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of the abovenamed article, which is admirably suited for Mills and other concerns in which Belting is used. These Co ton Bands, wherever tried, have proved a great success, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

LYON & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Agents.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the accounts made up to 31st March 1877, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,

JOHN CAMERON,

Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Manager in India.

HIGH COURT.

INTESTATE AND TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of SHAH PRANJEEWANDASS TOLSEYDASS, late of Bombay, and formerly of Patchad, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SOORUJ, the Widow, and FURSHOTUMDASS PRANJEEWANDASS, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicants. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

Dated this 2nd day of May 1877.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,

Applicant's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. J. BATSON'S DRAMATIC RECITALS.

SATURDAY, 5TH MAY, 1877.

MR. JOHN BATSON,

THE MONOLOGUIST,

Has the honour to announce to the residents of Bombay that he will give a series of Recitals, commencing on the evening of the above date. The entertainment will occupy two hours.

PROGRAMME.

The Seven Ages of Man (Shakespeare) ..... As you like it.
Hubert and Arthur ..... King John.
The Vulgar Little Boy ..... Barham.
Queen Mab ..... Romeo and Juliet.
A Parental Ode to my Son, aged three years and five months ..... Hood.
The Bells ..... E. A. Poe.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Bridge of Sighs ..... Hood.
Character Reading.. { From Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures—Mr. Caudle has been made a Freemason —Mrs. Caudle wishes to know all about it. } Douglas Jerrold.
The Churchyard Scene ..... Hamlet.
Charge of the Light Brigade ..... Tennyson.

A Plan may be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where places may be secured and Tickets obtained

Family Ticket to admit Three ..... Rs. 10

Front Seats ..... Rs. 4 | Back Seats ..... Rs. 3

Doors will open at 8-30.

The Recitals will commence at 9 sharp, and Mr. Batson will esteem it as a favour if those who intend honouring him with their presence will be in their seats by that hour.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

The next Recital will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA AND MISS ELCIA MAY

Beg to announce that previous to their departure for the Cape, they will give their

FAREWELL CONCERT

at the above Hall on

THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY.

Kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateurs.

To commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the seats may be seen.

Owing to Famine Fund Dramatic performance taking place on Tuesday next, MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA'S CONCERT has been POSTPONED from TUESDAY to THURSDAY.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ, THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO AND THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his

FIRST LEVEE

THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY

on or about

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In conjunction with his NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS, LITTLE ETTA, THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER, AND MR. JOHN MORRIS in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,

Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.

PATRONISED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND [illegible]

Government House, Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carew.—I am, faithfully yours

O. T. BURNE.

Mr. DAVE CARSON.

NOTICE.

TEN PLOTS of GOVERNMENT GROUND at MAZAGON will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office in the New Secretariat Building on 23rd May, 1877, at 2 P.M.

Full particulars can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 2nd May 1877.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877 at 3 P.M., for the disposal of the following business:—

1. Letter from Surgeon-Major Henry Cook, M.D., resigning his post as a Member of the Corporation and his seat in the Town Council.
2. To elect a member of the Town Council in the room of Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D., resigned.
3. Sanction to be asked to the following new grants from the Cash Balance:—Rs. 7,000 for cleaning out the low level sewer from Bellasis Road to Love Grove: Rs. 1,272 for constructing foot approaches to the Chinchpoogly Railway Station.
4. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1876, and the Auditor's Report on the Accounts for the same period, together with the Town Council's Review of the Annual Report.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, and of ESTATES which have come under his charge.

Bhicajee Khaikasroo Dustoor, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

Blowers, George Francis, late Captain in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps.

Beardon, John, late Circle Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces.

Graves, John Montgomery, late 3rd class Deputy Collector. Hyderabad, Sind.

Hart, Beauchamp Robert, late Lieutenant, Adjutant 66th Regiment.

Johnson, William Thomas, late Driver G. I. P. Ry. Company.

Kootoomull Dhoolamull, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

Lobo, Antonio Francisco, late Signaller Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Login, Edward William Spencer, late of Financial Department, Bombay.

Markham, James W., late Guard G. I. P. Ry. Company.

Pace, Jose Manoel, late of Dorbajee, Portuguese Inhabitant.

Pennock, Thomas L., late Fireman G. I. P. Railway Company.

Navazbai, wife of Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Bhanja, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

Oliphant, Richard B, late Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bombay.

Shannon, Helen Mary, Mrs., late of Poona, British Inhabitant.

Tulock E, late a Mate of the Indus Steam Flotilla.

Westgarth, John, late 1st class Mate of the Steamer Oharah.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their Claims, pay their Debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

S. NEWCOME FOX, Officiating Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 1st May 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SECOND MATE. Apply at the SHIPPING OFFICE.

WANTED, a good LEDGER KEEPER, EURASIAN. Apply by letter to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, two brass AXLE-CAP SQUARES, by R. Johnstone and Co., London. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a strong Chesnut PONY, goes in Saddle and Harness. Apply "I. H. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DeSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL may be secured by addressing "CAPTAIN," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN going Home for the Monsoon and wishing to retain his CARRIAGE & HORSES, can leave them well cared for and judiciously exercised during his absence. Address "H. L.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. D. C. BOYD, M. A., on "THE JEWS THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY," at the Young Men's Christian Association Room over the Bible Society's Depôt, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 8 P.M. All are invited.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0

Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash... Rs. 3 8

BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash ..... Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.

In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,

Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,

From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,

From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,

From Rs. 40.

For further Particulars and Illustrations see Treacher & Co.'s Illustrated Price List.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,

From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.

For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a

VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required.) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-Pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM, AND A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, at Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting.	Do.	2nd Quality	Do. „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each.
Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 to „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

An invoice of superior scented soaps of various sorts by A. and F. Pears—

5 cases of transparent glycerine soap.
5 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases colored prints.
5 „ white long cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD FAIR DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 A.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba at the Cotton Depot of Messrs Knoop & Co., by order of Messrs. Vinay & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Dayabhoy Cullianjee & Co.—

200 Pull pressed bales fully good fair Dholleras cotton marked L D of Knoop's selection.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Barbhaya Moholla, or Nagdew Street, otherwise called Nacoda Mohollas.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Dadoobhoy Ebrahim and Lodhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of August 1871.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdew Street, or Barbhaya Moholla, otherwise called Nacoda Mahomed Ally Lane Street, assessed under Nos. 82 and 83, containing by admeasurement 198 and six-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdew Street or Barbhaya Moholla, on the north by the house of Hajee Shurif Joseph, and on the south by the house of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the said Nagdew Street or Barbhaya Moholla, otherwise called Nacoda Mahomed Ally Lane Street, assessed under Nos. 82 and 83, containing by admeasurement 198 and six-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdew Street or Barbhaya Moholla, on the north by the house of Hajee Shurif Joseph, and on the south by the house of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 „ grey dhoties.
5 „ T red garmets.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bhanjee Gopalje:—

11 cases Turkey red cambrics.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, on the Girgaum Back Road.

On SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Vasapize Dossa, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Tarra Pestoo Naiquin in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of June 1873.

All that piece of land or ground or part with the messuage or dwelling house and premises newly erected and standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in Girgaum Back Road, on the north side of the Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, at present and for some time past occupied by the said Tarra Pestoo Naiquin, and her family, rendered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 67, containing by admeasurement 1,236 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Babajee Hajee, on the west by the property of Dr. Manockjee Adarjee, on the north by the Girgaum Back Road and on the south by the property of Jamanbhun Heerjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Breach Candy, Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, in Bombay, and at Matheran, Poona, Kurrachee, Kotree, Sukker and Khangaum.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs Peroo Mahomed and Nenny Khairaz to sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the dates below mentioned (the Bombay properties on their respective premises and the outstation properties at their rooms in Bombay) on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dharumsey Poonjbhoy and Keswojee Nasik in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1875.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of May 1877, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land being a part or parcel of Khumballa Estate, situate at Breach Candy or Mahalaxmee Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the compound of Westfield, on the south and east by the property of Barbhabai, widow of Sorabji Framjee Wadia, and on the west by the Breach Candy Road, together with a messuage bungalow, office and outhouses thereon, admeasuring 12442 4 9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 331,661. and 777, and assessed under No. 30.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May 1877, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuages, or dwelling houses, chawls or ranges of buildings and offices standing thereon, situate at Shamjee Hassajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, and bounded on the east by the property of Nurses Natha, on the west by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the North by the house of Premjee Jewraz, and on the South by the house of Jewraz Saj

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND MAY 1877.

Reuter gives no quotation for Consols in yesterday's telegram, but French Rentes have advanced from 103¾ to 104½, owing probably to the declaration of neutrality on the part of France. The other political advices, while indicating the active prosecution of the war, contain nothing likely to have any effect commercially. Seeds are again higher at Home, Bombay Linseed and Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed being all quoted 1s. per quarter up, but Wheat we learn from private sources is weaker.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quieter, the sales being only 8,000 bales. Spot quotations show a decline of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera and G. F. Tinnevelly, and ¼d. in Fair Bengal, G. F. Western and Fair Coconada, while Fair Omra and Mid. Orleans are quoted ¼d. per lb. higher. Arrivals are not mentioned by Reuter, but private telegrams call them fully 1-16d., lower, G. F. Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, having been sold at 4¼d., and F. G. F. Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause, at 5d. per lb. via Cape. Yesterday's New York telegram, too, is weaker, ready Mid. Uplands having declined from 11 cents. to 10¾ cents., while August shipment is quoted at 11¼ cents. against the previous day's quotation of 11 1/16 for July shipment.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
	This week	Last week.	
Tuesday's Receipts.	2,000	3,000	3,500	6,000
Four days' ...	7,000	14,000	12,500	16,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,815,000	...	3,929,500	3,320,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported dull, prices as quoted by Reuter showing a fall of 3d. per piece in 11lb. Grey Shirtings and ¼d. per piece in 3lb. Madapollams and 45 inch Mulls and ¼d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist, as compared with Friday.

Coffee in London yesterday was unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 10s. per ton higher, Cochin unaltered.

A further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for France is reported, making £500,000 withdrawn since last return. Reuter says that an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount is expected shortly, but the fact of 6 months' sight Bank Bills being still discountable at ¼ per cent. over the Bank minimum scarcely bears this out.

Bar Silver in the public telegrams is still given at 54¼d. per oz. Some private messages, we hear, quote the same rate, supplies scarce, others 54½d. per oz.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their usual Board meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, making their minimum 10 per cent. on short dated Bank Bills and 12 per cent. on Mercantile Paper. Considering the favourable character of the last two returns, and the unmistakable signs of increasing ease in the open market, this movement was scarcely expected quite so soon, but the reduction having been made, we may accept it as an indication not only of the Bank being in a better position, but also that more confidence is felt respecting Government demands, which for some time back have been as the most uncertain feature of the market.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened very firm with, if anything, a tendency to a further advance, but later in the day the Banks began to show more willingness to buy, and in the afternoon when the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate became known, a decided reaction set in and the market closes weak with a decline of 1-16d. The rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day will, of course, guide the market for the remainder of this mail, and unless they go at last week's average or over, the probability is from the way things now look that the decline will be continued. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-16d to 1s.9d. per Rs.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9d. to 5-16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 5-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ to 5-16 premium, 60 days sight 1⅛ per cent discount buyers.

Government Paper is firmer, the easier tendency in money making buyers more willing to do business. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 96¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The Share Market shows considerable firmness in Spinning and Weaving Companies which are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher all round, but other things are unaltered throughout although steady.

Cotton, notwithstanding the quieter advices from Liverpool, continues very firm, and a fair business has been done to day at yesterday's prices. We are still fully ¼d. to 3-16d. above Liverpool currencies, but supplies show signs of falling off and sellers are therefore indifferent about doing business, while buyers seem anxious to cover in previous sales as rapidly as possible. The receipts yesterday were 7,856 bales, making a total of 33,640 bales for the five days. We quote:—

Good Omra.	Ready.....	Rs. 176	per candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	171	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	168	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	May	178	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	169	,,	,,
Fully Fair do.	,, ...	164	,,	,,
Fair do.	,, ...	161	,,	,,

Freights by steamer are firmer. The European (s.s.) has been fixed for Liverpool for a part cargo at half £2, half £2-1-3, but in the afternoon the latter figure only was the current quotation. By sail for Liverpool the nominal rate is still £2 2 6, but rates have been offering to-day at £2-1-3. For Trieste and Venice business has been done by steamer at £2-10 payable here.

Piece Goods have undergone no special change. Some slight enquiry prevails for the lower makes of Shirtings, but otherwise the market is weak in the extreme and prices barely supported.

Coals are steady but unaltered, no business having been done for the past two or three days. There are sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20½ and Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton alongside, to arrive via Cape, but buyers hold off for as. 8 per ton less.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	684
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	200	p.a.	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..		80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100	p.a.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,140
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..		270
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10	p.a*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.a*	875
Coyaji S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..		970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450			700
Dharamsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	50	p.a*	1,005
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.a*	1,130
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,265
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40	p.a.	1,140
Hy Irabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		915
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45	p.a*	1,105
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60	p.a*	1,110
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.a*	975 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning ...	420	1,000	all	80	p.a*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..		45
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..		410
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70	p.a*	1,440
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70	p.a*	1,349
Muir Mills	2,000	2,000	..	..		360
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..		980
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..		410
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50	p.a*	825 xd.
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..		1,175
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..		940
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50	p.s.	850
Do do, ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125	p.s.	900
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		980
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	..		675

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.,	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150	do	885
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,250	32	p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60		700
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40	p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42	do	220
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	170	do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15	do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100	do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50	do	1,200 xd.
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	35	do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	800
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25	do	330
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250	do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	do	410
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	674	do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	165	do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	625

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all		25	940
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	17,500	150	all	..		160
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p. s.	610
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10	do.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218	3 0	5	p. c. 271
Do, New £20 shares....	..	£20	13	14 0	do.	20
Ditto	..	£20	6	7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	2	1 11	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100		1,000	do.	1,100
Do, New Shares.	..	£15	10	6 15	do.	240

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Oonun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Kutch, with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

The s.s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast and Goa (April 31st), with a general cargo, and ninety-three deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, Apr 31.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vesse's.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Italia (s)	Donaldson ...	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.
	Ardencluths	Duncan	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Kilkerran, to Falmouth.
Ship Peter Denney, to Bremerhaven.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
27 Mahratta(s)..... Stevenson..... Rangoon, Apr 22.
28 Roma (s) ..... Rides ..... Genoa, Mar 17.
Sirius (s) ..... Collin ..... Liverpool, Mar 24.
Clyde (s) ..... Jarrad ..... Kyouk Phyoo.
Kin Shan (s) ..... Hitch..... Penang.
Fharo ..... Battistini ..... Madras, Apr 22.
Night Hawk ..... Williams ..... Madras Apr 21.

DEPARTURES.

April.
27 Emblehope(s) ....
John Howard (s) ....
Estepona(s)..... ....
Eldorado(s)..... ....
Sam Weller (s) ....
C. of Peebles ....
28 Victoria ....
D. of Edinburgh ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
28 Victoria Bridge .... False Point.
29 Sempiternel .... Gopaulpore.
30 Ethiopia (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.
28 Oriental (s) .... Bimlipatam.
29 Meleena (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—34 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, 100 bales tinned plates, Abdoolally Sumeodin; 25 barrels salt pork, Nasanbhoy and Sobajee; 50 kegs iron nails, A Fazulally; 77 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

European s—205 cases geneva, Scrabjee and Eduljee; 59 boxes bar soap, Jooma Succoor; 400 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Sons & ; 1 cask hardware and 26 packages iron nails, Noormomed Bharmal.

Europa s—5 casks glassware, Jaffer Runmull.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—8 cases tinned plates, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 5 casks zinc sheets, Jaisung Beycher; 85 packages iron nails, Amerudin Fazalally; 35 drums linseed oil, Caretjee Bezanjee; 3,571 bundles bar iron, Ramchundar Mahadev & Co.

Sestos s—10 cases candle, Jooma Succoor.

Pembroke s—5 casks hardware, Abdoallly Goolam Hossein; 11 casks paint of sort, Nmurally Sumsoodin.

Naples s—28 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Athoil s—71 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Parsee s—3 cases toys, Kessa Lutiff.

Sindwa s—2 cases toys, Jehangeerjee Hormusjee and Co.

Sindh s—2 cases toys, Jehangeerjee Hormusjee and Co.

Rajpoot—2 cases scales &c, 12 cases stout, 6 cases cyder, 4 cases gingerwine and 2 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—14 bottles spirit, and 5 cases beer, M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—200 cases panillac and 10 cases Cognac, Bell, Brandenburg and and Co; 30 cases carks, D S Kemp and Co; 100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—145 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CLYDE.

Italia s—15 cases rum, 12 cases gingerwine and 21 cases whisky, Nusserwanjee Apoondarjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—25 cases gingerwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—646 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Donnattar Castle—100 bales cotton, Gourdhundass Runchordass; 75 bales cotton waste, Dossibhoy Mumjee.
Astronomer—300 cwts bones, Cadurbhoy Momunjee.
Rajpoot—200 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Thomasina Macfarlane—1,607 cwts myrabollams and 2,000 bales cotton, W & A Gresham and Co.
Pythonus—200 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Newark—51 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 101 bales bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 150 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Prince Fredrick—140 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 247 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales rags, Goculdass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—4,000½ cwts rapeseed and 10,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Severn s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9,643 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales hides, Kummerally Jewajee.
Assam s—18 cases fishmaws, Currumbhoy Ebram; 2 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Remtoola Goolammomd; 6 bales hides, Hajee Esea; 74 bales hides, 59 boxes rhubarb, and 17 bales wool, P and O S N Co; 7 bales skins and 1 bale hide, Momed Peer; 3 Go-deer; 13 cwts E teeth, and 1 cwt M teeth, Moolchund Jewraz; 100 cases olibanum, Ebram Hassom; 46½ cwts coffee, Perbhoy Damjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Common Wealth s—150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ecrab—800 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Assam s,—50 boxes rhubarb, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sestos s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Centennial—1,000½ cwts, linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Hakon Adelston s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Grenville—150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khatlow.
Rosend Castle s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Clydesdale—700 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—111 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kilkerran—15,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—43 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Saturn s—450 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 15 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Ettore s—1,0 0 bales cotton, Geddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—150 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—3,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 160 cwts rice, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 1.

McGrath, Sub-Major, Bombay 4th Bgd R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
DeBourbel, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on leave, from Lucknow.
Sinclair, Lieut, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers, on leave from Belgaum
Herbert, Sub Lieut, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.

May 2.

Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 2.

Seppings, Lieut, Bengal 51st Regt, on leave, to England.
Hall, Lieut (Local Capt), Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Hanson, Lieut Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Clore, Lieut Col, Bombay 4th Regt N I, on leave, to England.
Morgan, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt N I, on leave, to England.
McGrath, Surgn Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.
Braine, Capt, Bombay 36th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 28th April 1877.)

The services of Mr F W Fox, B C S, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of British Burma.

Under Sec 2 of Act IV of 1866, and Sec 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Comsr of H M Flowden, Barrister-at-Law, will officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr C Boulnois.

Mr G H Lawrence is permitted to resign the B C S.

The services of Surgn Maj J MacN. Fleming, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Surgn E B Meredith to officiate as Additional Medical Officer at Fort Blair.

The services of Lieut Col M G Clerk are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces for appointment as Offg Cant Mag of Benares.

Mr Francis Fedden, 3rd grade, Asst in the Geological Survey of India, has completed three months' privilege leave.

Mr W Wells, Offg Asst Comsr of Paper Currency, Bombay, is confirmed in this appointment. Mr T G Trevor is appointed to be Asst Accountant Genl, Bombay.

With reference to the above the following appointments are made in the Adjt-Genl's Dept:—

Maj H Thompson, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment in succession to Lieut-Col F Etecon, 3rd Foot.

Capt G R J Shakespear, to be a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl on the establishment.

The undermentioned Brigade Majors to be Depy Assts Adjt-Genl on the establishment during the remainder of their present tour of staff service:—Maj R Beadon, Maj E F Angelo, Maj R Morris, Maj G W Smith and Capt W J Boyes.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A W Montagu, Sub-Asst Comsry Genl, 1st class, to be Depy Asst Comsry Genl, 2nd class.

Lieut T F Hobday, Sub-Asst Com ry Genl, 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst Comsry Genl, 1st class.

Capt T V Hunt, Sub-Asst Comsry Genl, 3rd class, to be Sub-Asst Comsry Genl, 2nd c'ass.

Surgn-Maj R R Perkins, to be a Depy Surgn Genl with temporary rank.

The undermentioned officers of the B I S C having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj—Capt F W G ant and Capt F N M Maynard.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt—Lieut A E Gordon.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B I S C—Lieut H M Mason, 45th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe: Lieut Col H St G Tucker, for one year and two days, Surgn Maj F H O'Donel, for one year; Maj R B Graham, for eighteen months; and Capt G Strahan, for two years.

Conductor J Simpson, is allowed furlough in India for two years.

The services of Surgn Maj J M Fleming, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgn R Cobb are placed temporarily at the disposal of the G vt of Bengal.

The services of Surgns W P Warburton, and of Surgn A Thomes, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut C I Alexander Irvine.

Messrs J E Dallas and E Baker, Asst Engrs, are temporarily transferred to B mbay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

Maj A M Brandreth, R E, is on return from furlough, transferred to the N W Provinces and Oudh, in view to his being appointed to officiate as Principal of the Thomason Civil Engrg College, Roorkee.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 27th April 1877.

With the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the constitution of the Adjt-Genl's Dept:—

1. All appointments to he grades of Asst or Depy Asst Adjt-Genl will be made on the establishment of the department; the stations of the officers so appointed and their departmental duties being assigned to them from time to time under the orders of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Officers performing the duties of Bgde Maj in district commands will hereafter be designated Depy Asst Adjt Genl. The change of designation, or the transfer of a Bgde Maj to a district, will not involve a fresh tenure of staff employment.

3. The staff salary of Depy Assts Adjt-Genl will be Rs. 400 per mensem with the office allowance now sanctioned for Bgde Majs; the Depy A-st Adjt-Genl at Army Head-Quarters receiving the addition to the above sum, a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether in a permanent or officiating capacity.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 7 ...	5-30 P.M....	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3 ...	5-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 3 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 14 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 26 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 4 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhar and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Balaier, Bangalore."—The particulars given in your letter can only be inserted as an advertisement.

"Laura."—The list of passengers by the Italian steamer will be found in our Monday's issue, in the second column, second page.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CODY—May 1st, at Bombay, the wife of Acting Conductor J. Cody, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
TWISS—April 29th, at Kirkee, the wife of Colonel Twiss, Royal Artillery, of a son, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCH—April 23rd, at Murree, the wife of Captain M. W. Bruch, 17th Regiment, of a son.
SMITH—April 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of Johnstone Smith, Esq., of a son.
WEBB—April 28th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Serjeant H. Webb, of a daughter.
WILSON—April 27th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieut E. H. Wilson, 36th N I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROUSE—GIBSON—April 25th, at Negapatam, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. S. Percival, Mr T. S Rouse, Supt. of Sea Customs, to Miss Gibson, late school mistress of Cuddalore.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

Hobart Pasha's exploit makes the situation of the opposing forces on the Danube a little clearer. A reference to the map will show that the Danube, after flowing eastwards to within thirty miles of the Black Sea, changes its course just below Rassova, and runs almost due north past Hirsova and Brahilov to Galatz, when it again turns eastward and flows through several channels into the Black Sea. The peninsula enclosed between the sea and the river from the point where the latter bends its course to the north is called the Dobrudscha. The Turks have in this peninsula four strong places, Hirsova, Isaktchi, Tultcha, and Kustendji. From Hirsova to Brahilov, on the opposite or Roumanian bank, the river is so broad "like a sea," it is said, that a passage is not likely to be attempted by the Russians. Below Galatz, again, lies the Turkish ironclad fleet, rendering very hazardous any aggressive movement on the part of the Russian troops in that quarter. There remains the section of the river from Galatz to Brahilov, a distance of 15 miles by rail. Galatz, the chief port of Roumania, is situated 92 miles from the mouth of the Danube. From it and Brahilov, wheat, seeds, and other produce to the value of more than half a million sterling are exported every year, while the import trade is valued at a million. Both these places are fortified, and it is evident that the Turkish fleet does not dare to run the gauntlet of the Russian batteries and torpedoes which are ready to give them a warm welcome if they try to move up the river. Hobart Pasha seems to have ascertained that the Russians are in great force at Galatz, and, as the river narrows its course to about 900 paces before reaching Brahilov, it is most likely that preparations have been made for crossing at this point. The advantages of invading the Dobrudscha are that the line of communications with Jassy and Kischeneff would be shorter and less exposed, and that the formidable defences of the river at Rustchuk and Silistria would be turned. On the other hand, a column entering the Dobrudscha would have at least double the distance to march to the objective point, Schumla, that a column must traverse *en route* from Rustchuk to Schumla. The distance from Isaktchi, some little way below Galatz, to the Roman, or Trajan's, wall at the neck of the peninsula is 75 miles, and the wall is only half way to Schumla; while the distance by rail from Rustchuk to Schumla is only 88 miles. If the Russians direct their main force towards the Dobrudscha, they will simply be repeating the plan of campaign of 1823, in which year one corps crossed the river opposite Isaktchi while another took Brahilov and there passed the river. A detached force meanwhile watched Silistria and Rustchuk. The Russians will no doubt now delay operations till they are strong enough to attempt or make a feint of attempting a passage at several points, at Galatz and Brahilov, at Hirsova, and at Silistria and Rustchuk; but the activity displayed by the Turks in reconnoitring augurs well for the stoutness of the resistance that will be offered.

It is a singular thing that, all the time the Government of India are evidently trying to raise the regimental *status* of the native commissioned officers of the Native Army in every way, the military authorities would seem disposed to lower it. The latter, it is to be supposed, desire to make the most of whatever of the European element is yet left in the Native Army, but it is very doubtful if that policy is a good one which relieves native officers in any way of their proper share in regimental responsibilities. A General Order of the Commander-in-Chief at Poona, dated 14th April 1877, runs as follows:—"With reference to G. O. C. "508, 23rd August 1876, wing officers of native "infantry regiments, not being adjutants or "quarter-masters, shall invariably dismount "and take command of the two leading right "half companies of half battalions on the "caution 'form for attack.'" In other words, the English wing subalterns—where there are any—are to lead the companies composing the attack against the enemy, and are to be dismounted for this particular purpose when they are mounted for every other. This suggests the organization of the original Dragoon regiments, —corps which were expected to fight equally well on foot and horseback However, it is not to the capacity of the wing subaltern as a leader of men that we particularly refer, but rather to the anomalous position held by the *native* company commander in action, this officer being apparently compelled to resign his responsibilities at the very moment when the most ought to be expected of him. It seems hardly fair to the native company captain, if the man is worth his salt, to deprive him of the distinction and probable prospective advantages of leading his men against the enemy; but it shows how ill-defined is his real position in the Native Army when he can be thus superseded by a local General Order which appears to us to be contrary to the spirit of the present constitution of the Native Army altogether.

The native officers of the Indian Army have had their pay largely increased of late, and it is high time that from those to whom much is given much should be expected. On the whole, they are a valuable body of men. It would appear that they perform their duties conscientiously and well, for we seldom read of any of their number being brought to court-martial. They are further an absolute necessity to efficiency in a native regiment for this reason, that in their absence the European officers could never have a correct knowledge of the sentiments of sepoys. Their faults are those of a system, rather than faults of their own, and we are inclined to think that they are worthy of the possession of responsibilities far greater than is accorded them. No doubt they will never be equal to English officers in the duties and responsibilities of command, and it is very natural that a General Officer, knowing this, would prefer European officers to native officers to lead his troops into action; but, then, it is almost a matter of course that the European officers of a native battalion must suffer severe loss from the enemy's sharpshooters in battle, in which event the question arises—Who is to take their places in the ranks? If native regiments were fully officered by Englishmen, the regimental *status* of the native officers would not be a matter of such importance as it is; but, as there happen to be only five or six of the first named to a regiment, it is clear that in war a novel and unprepared for *onus* must be thrown on the shoulders of the *subadars* and *jemadars* of the native corps. Surely, they ought to be trained in peace to accept this responsibility in war, and is there not here a tendency, by causing European officers to perform their proper duties at any time, to defeat the object desired?

The native officers of the Native Army, it is rumoured, are indebted to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for much of the consideration that has lately been shown them; and the Prince is undoubtedly right in believing, as is reported of him, that their *status* should be raised in every way. It is a golden rule that if one puts confidence in a man that confidence must be, thorough; and for our own part, we think that the present organization of the Native Army leaves no choice about placing the fullest confidence in the native officers. They are really the captains and lieutenants of companies, though in effect they are not regarded as such; but what would be thought of a British regiment of the line if all the captains and subalterns' responsibilities were handed over on service to the field officers of the regiment? Nay more, what should we think of it if the said captains and lieutenants were deemed unfit to take their companies to such an ordinary duty as target practice, and if this duty, company by company, could only be carried on under the direct supervision of the lieutenant-colonels? The leaven of a fully (European) officered Native Army is still strong in the minds of Indian officers who served with or recollect that army; hence the vain effort to effect with five or six Europeans what was done once upon a time with twenty; but, with war threatening on every side, traditions should be set aside, and, failing a proper complement of English officers in a native regiment, the most, not the least, ought to be made of the native officers.

This suggestion is quite practicable, and even easy. Let the native officers, all carefully selected and fairly educated men, be promoted from the non-commissioned ranks at an earlier age than is usual with them now, and let them be pensioned at an earlier age also, for senility is, as the rule, their worst point. Let the absurd and antiquated native titles, by which they are now recognised, be abolished at once, and style them "captains" and "lieutenants" in place of "subadars" and "jemadars." Let them know that their responsibilities, duties, and privileges are those of these grades in the British army, and no doubt they will fulfil them. "Subadar" is a meaningless title, belonging to the Native Army of the past, and is altogether out of place in an organization which depends for its effectiveness in a great measure on the zeal and abilities of the native officers. Dismiss or discharge the native officer who is incompetent for such responsibilities as target practice in peace or the leading of his company in war, but do not, we say, attempt the impossible feat of expecting the same amount of influence and work from five or six European officers as was in other days allotted to twenty. It is but a short time since L

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE RANGOON AND PROME RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 2ND MAY.

The railway from Rangoon to Prome, 163 miles, was opened to-day. The Chief Commissioner, officials, and several merchants made a successful trip. A public dinner took place in the evening.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In last night's sitting of the House of Lords Lord Derby stated that England had sent an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular Despatch justifying the proclamation of war against Turkey, and that after it had been delivered at Saint Petersburg the papers relating thereto would be laid before the House.

DARING EXPLOIT BY HOBART PACHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 1.

Admiral Hobart Pacha has run the blockade of the Russian batteries at Galatz in a Turkish gunboat, and reports that the Russians are massing their troops, laying torpedoes, and arming gunboats, and that it is apparent that the point to which their operations are directed is the Dourdscha.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, 1ST MAY.

The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day. The Duke Decazes (Minister for Foreign Affairs) made a speech, in which he said that the Foreign relations of France were very friendly, and that the policy of the Government was strict neutrality and reserve in the Eastern complication.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, 1ST MAY.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, 1ST MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1/4.
8-1/4 lb. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10-1/2.
5 per cent French Route, 1872	104-1/2
Bar Silver	54-1/2

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

An advance in the Bank of England rate of discount is expected shortly.

LINE REPORTS.—2ND MAY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Mossoul. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—2ND MAY.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-40 P. M.—Weather clear, wind N.N. W., ther. 93, bar. 29.74.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind W. S.W. 3, ther. 87, bar. 29.95.

BANGALORE, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., S. W., S. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind E. ther. 89, bar. 29.86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5-25 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W., moderate, ther. 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 15-16d. to Is.9d. per
Rupee Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Is. 9-1/4 to 5-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 9 5-16d. " nl.
Documents, 3 months' sight	Is. 9 7-1/4. " "

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

ON Wednesday next we shall have ready for issue copies of a large Map of the seat of war in Turkey in Asia, which will be obtainable from this office at the following rates :—

To Subscribers to this Journal ..Re. 0 4 0
To Non-subscribers ..... " 1 0 0

The Map is compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and shows the forts, the roads, the rivers, and the names of the principal places. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the present campaign.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 3, 1877.

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE will return to Bombay from Mahableshwur before the end of this week. Lady Temple goes home on Monday. It is probable, we hear, that Sir Richard will leave Bombay again next week to inspect the Harbour works at Kurrachee.

THE Hon. Mr. Gibbs leaves Bombay to-day for Mahableshwur.

THE plague has again broken out at Bagdad, so the *Englishman* says.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that there will be no further distribution of the Banda Kirwee Prize Money, there being no available assets or funds.

IT is said that more than one officer of a certain gallant Regiment, not a hundred miles from Bellary, is under arrest, and that matters are not unlikely to end in a General Court-Martial.

WE regret to learn that Captain Onslow, of the Madras Light Cavalry, met with a very serious accident at Ootacamund a few days ago. The horse he was riding got restive, threw him, and then kicked him on the head.

A NATIVE contemporary, Calcutta, announced that Mr. Justice Louis Jackson had sent in his resignation; but we understand that all Mr. Jackson has resigned is the charge of the English department of the High Court, which has been placed under the supervision of Mr. Justice Ainslie.

THE following paragraph of a letter from the Secretary of State for India is officially published: "I have resolved that the following addition be made to the rules of the Fund, viz:—If the report of a marriage or of the birth of a child be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2-1/2 per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged in the usual manner."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram:—

SIMLA, 30th April.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued announcing the close of Sir Richard Temple's famine mission upon his assumption of the Governorship of Bombay. After describing the nature of the duties entrusted to him, the notification declares that at a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, Sir Richard Temple promptly responded to the call made upon him, and has conducted his arduous and delicate mission with signal ability and success. The energy and devotion, which have enabled him to undergo an amount of physical exertion which few could have accomplished, are not more remarkable than the thoroughness of his enquiries, and the judgment and tact which have characterised his communications with the local Governments and their officers. To the Government of India Sir Richard Temple has rendered invaluable assistance at this trying juncture in enabling it, by his clear and lucid reports, to appreciate the actual facts of the situation, and His Excellency in Council is persuaded that the Governments to which he was accredited must recognize the advantage of his practical suggestions for the relief of distress and for promoting a judicious economy in the heavy expenditure which is being necessarily incurred. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that, if life and health be spared to him in the high office which he is about to assume, Sir Richard Temple will add fresh and important services to those which he has already rendered to the State during his long and distinguished career. In entering upon his new duties he carries with him the best wishes of the Government of India.

THE *Madras Athenæum* reports a sad accident which happened to Mr. James Baptist, the eldest son of Mr. Baptist, of Arbuthnot and Co., at the People's Park, on Thursday last. The unfortunate man, it appears, was a guest at a wedding party on Wednesday evening, at which he remained until about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was then proposed between a few of the young men present to go to the People's Park, and in their rambles they visited the animals. Upon reaching the chetah's cage, Mr. Baptist incautiously jumped between the railing and the cage, and pulled the tail of one of these animals, when the other chetah flew at him, caught hold of his hand, and so lacerated his arm and his hand that it was found necessary to carry him to the hospital, where he now remains in a dangerous condition.

THERE cannot be a more impressive lesson as to the rapid and constant strides making by the colony of Ceylon, than in the profits being realised by its railways, for they can be spoken of now in the plural number. A local paper says, that the Nawalapitiya extension was thought to be doing remarkably well when it was shown to be earning 6 per cent; but here we have a little metropolitan line, opened but the other day, for a distance of a dozen miles or so, already earning at the rate of £20,000 a year—allowing the working expenses to be 40 per cent, and we believe they are not more, we have here a return equal to twelve per cent. on the gross outlay, viz., £100,000, and this without any earnings from goods traffic. Sir William Gregory may point with atisfaction to this undertaking, peculiarly his own in every sense of the word, and feel that small though it be it is but the commencement of a line of railway destined, a few years hence, to play an important part in the development of Ceylon industries.

THE local habitation of a large number of itinerant Arabs at Bangalore was lately the scene of rather a serious *fracas* among some of the members of that community. The principal offenders were a father and his son named Syed Jaffer and Syed Hoosian respectively. From words the parties fell to blows, and had recourse to missiles of a rather dangerous character, such as clubs and swords, which naturally resulted in not a few cuts and bruises, and damaged figure heads. When the row was at its height, Syed Jaffer, carried away by his passion, seems to have dealt his son Hoosain a severe cut with a sword on the left side of his head, just above the temple, which cleft through his turban and cap, and inflicted a severe gash. Hoosain wrenched the sword out of his father's hand, and rushed with it to the Police station, where he complained of the assault. Syed Jaffer was charged in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court with having caused hurt with a deadly weapon, but the son, on being called to give his evidence, begged to be allowed to withdraw the complaint, alleging that on calmly reflecting over the affair, he had come to the conclusion that his respected parent had every right to chastise him.

FEW persons probably have seen a happy sketch of one side of Shakespeare's life, written by the late Walter Bagehot, which we here reproduce:—"The reverential nature of Englishmen has carefully preserved what they thought the great excellence of their poet,—that he made a fortune. It was a great thing that he, the son of the wool-comber, the poacher, the good-for-nothing, the vagabond (for so, we fear, the phrase went in Shakespeare's youth), should return upon the old scene a substantial man, a person of capital, a freeholder, a gentleman to be respected, and over whom even a burgess could not affect the least superiority. The great pleasure in life is doing what people say you can't do. Why did Mr. Disraeli take the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer with so much relish? Because people said he was a novelist, an *ad captandum* man . . . . who could not add up. No doubt it pleased his inmost soul to dot the t's and the i's to the strictest administrative merit," as shown by his recognition of the services of Sir Frank Souter (p. 221); that he was sorry to leave Madras, because at Government House there was "a combination of the charms of English family life with the state of an Oriental Satrap," which suggested the reflection [illegible] regard, in a word, as a moneyed man. We seem to see him eyeing the burgesses with good-humoured fellowship, and genial though suppressed and half-conscious contempt, drawing out their old stories, acquiescing in their foolish notions, with everything in his head and easy sayings upon his tongue, a full mind and a deep dark eye that played upon an easy scene—now in fanciful solitude, now in cheerful society, now occupied with deep thoughts, now and equally so with trivial recreations, forgetting the dramatist in the man of substance, and the poet in the happy combination beloved and even respected, with a hope for every one and a smile for all."

THE *Indian Daily News* asks who is it that shuts up native girls in zenanas? and replies by charging this enforced seclusion upon the educated father and husband. It is absurd to expect that a national custom, however objectionable or abhorrent, which has been accepted and in full [illegible] for ages, can be swept away at a breath or [illegible] to oblivion even by an enlightened discussion. But the writer is ignorant of the fact, that educated native men are putting forth efforts to provide the same educational advantages for girls that they have themselves received, and these men are proceeding judiciously to effect the reform desired, as will be seen from the following remarks, which appear in the *Indian Mirror* just to hand:—"The problem before the University is the education of *Indian women*. The first thing, therefore, that naturally suggests itself to one at the very outset, is that the education to be imparted and the standard to be prescribed must be fully adapted to the *female* mind as distinguished from the men, and to the *native* female mind as distinguished from Western women. The object aimed at must be so to engraft European science in the Oriental character of Indian women as to develop and perfect in them the truest type of Hindu womanhood. The University is bound to give them whatsoever woman's tender nature needs for its development and expansion; and secondly, whatsoever tends to conserve the noble traits of character that peculiarly adorn the Hindu lady. Let the University train up our women as dutiful and gentle mothers, educated and modest wives, affectionate sisters and obedient daughters, and it shall have entitled itself to the lasting gratitude of the nation. We hope to consider in a future issue the most suitable standard of instruction for native women."

TREATING of the next papal election, the *Spectator* writes:—"Will the next Head of the Roman Church, in English parlance, be a Tory or a Radical? Nothing is more uncertain. Englishmen think of Rome as changeless, and so she is to her end, but she can change her means, and may at this moment be on the verge of a new departure. There are men in the Conclave who still think Governments the best earthly allies of Rome. There are also men—we have heard that the latest English creation is among them—whose personal bias is strongly towards the existing constitution of society, who distrust the masses, who think it most important for great ecclesiastics to be great gentlemen, who are, in fact—subject always to the traditions of the Church and the necessities of the hour—aristocrats at heart. There is nothing whatever in the doctrines, traditions, or discipline of Rome to prevent a Pope from declaring *ex cathedra* that the duty of almsgiving to the poor, a binding duty on Catholic individuals, is equally binding on States and communities. Does anybody believe that if that were said officially, in a way to make it a tenet of the entire priesthood of Europe, that a poor-law of some sort could in any Catholic country be any longer resisted? It would be morally impossible. The whole weight of the masses, of the pious, of the women, and of the Utopians would be thrown on one side; while the strongest force upon the other in most conflicts, the Sceptics, would be divided and confused. That is but a single illustration of the force a Radical Pope might exercise, and that such a Pope might be elected is most certain. The Society of Jesus, according to universal rumour, intend that such a Pope should be elected. He need not be a Liberal in any way. On the contrary, it is perfectly possible that a Liberal Pope, in the sense in which Governments use the term, would have aristocratic leanings—for example, Ricario Sforza might tend to compromise with Germany, without caring much about the future of the proletariat—while a Conservative Pope, in the ecclesiastical sense, might be cordially favourable to the masses. If we read Cardinal Manning's utterances and actions aright, he would, if elected—which he will not be—be very nearly in that intellectual position. The event said to be approaching is, in fact, from every point of view one of the first order, to be watched with anxious attention by every man in Europe who seriously cares to understand the general drift of the affairs of the civilised world."

REVIEW.

The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, by Dr. W. H. RUSSELL. Illustrated by Sydney P. Hall, M. A., London: Sampson Low.

DR. RUSSELL'S book is by no means remarkable for the sumptuousness of appearance which the notices of the book in the Home papers had prepared us to look for. It is a large, handsome volume, and both the type and the paper are excellent; but the illustrations are very disappointing. Mr. Sydney Hall has plenty of talent, but, as is so often the case with English artists, his sense of humour and fondness for what is called character-painting lead him to give an often ridiculous prominence to petty incidents which a great painter might perhaps give a corner to in a crowded canvas, but which are quite unfit to form the subjects of full-page illustrations in an imposing historical record of a Royal progress. Let any one compare Mr. Hall's clever sketches with the pictures in Rousselet's book, of which so many copies were distributed during the Prince's tour, and he will be obliged to confess that the English artist has failed to take advantage of a great opportunity. He seems to have no sense of proportion, no power to depict the grandeur though he has a quick eye for the ludicrous and grotesque scenes of Oriental life; and we pity the English public who are condemned to form their opinion of the gorgeous East form the illustrations to the Prince's tour. Taking the Bombay portion of the work alone, we find that the landing of the Prince has not a touch in it that is in any way distinctive of Bombay or that would not do equally well for a landing anywhere else, while of all the sights the Prince witnessed in this city Mr. Hall only gives a "butteewala" lighting some lamps and a very uninteresting reception of the Gaekwar at Parell. Poona fares even worse; for we see absolutely nothing of it but an amusing group of native musicians. With the exception of the Taj and the Cawnpore Monument, not one of the famous buildings of India which the Prince's party saw with such picturesque surroundings is reproduced in this book; nor have we any satisfactory portraits given us of the great princes and chiefs who would have been specially delighted by being thus personally associated with the Prince. The investiture of the Star of India at Calcutta shows us hardly anyone but the Prince himself and his staff. At the same time, the artist has done his work conscientiously, and some of the pictures are exceedingly good of their kind. The "Entry into Ramnagar," "Crossing a Nullah," and the "Departure from Jummoo" strike us as among the finest.

There is a marked and almost laughable contrast between the style of Mr. Hall's illustrations and that of Dr. Russell's narrative. Dr. Russell cannot write a dull book, and his diary of the Prince's tour is pleasant reading. But he is evidently cramped by the novelty of his position, and rarely writes with his old freedom and grace. Where he feels at ease, having thrown off for the time the restraints of Court etiquette, as when he describes the wild beast fights at Baroda and the elephant hunt in the Terai, one can see that he has lost none of the literary power which first won him his reputation; but the greater part of his task must, we fear, have hung heavily on his hands, for the clanking of his fetters is audible throughout, and he must have felt them none the less irksome because they were gilt. It is amusing to observe how constantly he is on his guard to avoid the slightest breach of etiquette, and to produce a perfectly colourless Court Circular at the contents of which no one can possibly take offence. We suspect that he called to his aid, for the work of revision, what he happily calls the *mitis sapientia Lælii*, the mild and accommodating sagacity of Sir Bartle Frere, for Polonius himself was not more versed than he appears to be now in the courtier's art of observing a stately and ceremonious formality of speech, and, while prodigal of words, yet communicating nothing of all that the public are most anxious to learn about the hero of his book. Although the Prince fills every page, and all his public acts are carefully and minutely chronicled, we undertake to say that the reader knows no more of the Prince's character when he comes to the end of the book than he did when he began it. The most scrupulous pains have been taken to conceal what His Royal Highness thought and said in familiar intercourse about the impressions made on him by his visit to India, and Dr. Russell only ventures by accident occasionally to make a remark which suggests that the Prince was something more than a mere lay figure. We have made a note of these hints, and find that the Prince "has a quick eye to judge of administrative merit," as shown by his recognition of the services of Sir Frank Souter (p. 221); that he was sorry to leave Madras, because at Government House there was "a combination of the charms of English family life with the state of an Oriental Satrap," which suggested the reflection [illegible] of breaking down the barriers [illegible] those should be appointed [illegible]dia who have around them the [illegible]s which in every civilized coun- [illegible] such an influence on society" [illegible] and that, "unless some change be introduced in the system, of depriving the native princes of all real power, the instruction given to them in English and other learning, and the cultivation of their minds, with all the concomitant knowledge of history, and the birth of new ideas—patriotism, ambition, and the like—will prove not only mischievous but disastrous" (p. 136). On the vexed question of the Nizam's non appearance in Bombay, Dr. Russell assures us that His Highness was really ill; and, speaking of Salar Jung, he says that that distinguished statesman appeared to be half afraid of the reception he would get from the Prince for having come without his Sovereign, but was quickly reassured by His Royal Highness's cordial manner. Another indication of the tone prevailing among the Prince's party is found in the observations Dr. Russell makes on the detention of Yeshwuntrao Jassood, one of the Baroda conspirators, at Aden. "As far as I know," he says, "there was no judicial sentence against Yeshwuntrao. The two Maharajas, indeed, and Sir Madhava Rao"—he means, of course, Sir Dinkur Rao"—dissented so completely from their European colleagues as to say that they did not believe the Gaekwar had instituted any attempt against Colonel Phayre's life, and, *pro tanto*, they acquitted those who were on trial, or whose guilt was being inquired into; but, all the same, the Indian Government deposed the Gaekwar, and sent Yeshwuntrao and others into exile" (p. 93) This is an off-hand way of condemning the Indian Government which shows how much more people at the English Court think nowadays of Indian princes than of mere Anglo-Indian Viceroys and Governors. In the same spirit, Dr. Russell admits that, had Scindia uttered his heart's desire, he would, instead of making polite speeches at the dinner he gave to the Prince, have said: "Tell them to give me back my fortress;" and then he proceeds to suggest that the Government of India is acting unfairly in keeping back the fortress, which "there is no doubt that Lord Canning promised, in 1859, to restore to Scindia at some convenient season" (p. 453). From these deliverances we think it may be assumed that extreme tenderness towards the native princes and the natives of India generally, and a contemptuous treatment of Anglo-Indians, are the main principles of the "policy" which Lord Lytton (p. 528) was sent to Hindoostan to carry out, and which Dr. Russell anticipated would "doubtless bear marks of the agencies developed"—what a delightfully courtly phrase!—"during the Royal tour and the sympathies and objects indicated in the addition of the title of Empress to those by which the Queen has hitherto been known to her subjects." So again, we have recounted with much parade an instance of the Prince's sympathy with a mahout who had been struck by a sailor on board the Serapis because he had forbidden him to tease an elephant. The Prince "at once ordered an inquiry to be made. The culprit was an A. B. of good standing. Captain Glyn, who well knew the risk of setting up Jack's back against the natives and the animals on board, did not, nevertheless, hesitate to order condign punishment. I think it was a pretty 'bed of justice,' and that had it been seen in India it might have been worth a battalion to us at least." Well, we can only say we hope the time will not soon come for the Prince and his friends not to think quite so cheaply of battalions.

Where Dr. Russell speaks his own mind, he talks very sensibly. Thus, he says, with regard to the native army as Delhi: "It certainly did strike those accustomed to European armies, that the proportion of British officers to native regiments was perilously small. Without at all detracting from the merit and proved excellence of native troops under certain conditions, one could not help feeling that it was dangerous at the very moment when we are crying out against the inadequate number of officers available for duty in British regiments at home, to trust native troops so very much to their own officers. However, Lord Napier is not only content, but he is powerfully supported on the point by the arguments and experience of General Norman. As to the native army generally, without disrespect, and in fact with something like admiration, one may say to it, with the bully in the play, who, entering a tavern, put his sword on the table: 'Lie there, good blade! God grant that I may have no need of thee!'"

Quitting the region of high politics, we note with satisfaction the outspoken opinion given by one of the Royal party about the Byculla Ball. Dr. Russell did not go to the Ball himself, but at dawn he heard the cheerful voices of his neighbours as they returned, one of whom assured him he had "missed one of the jolliest things a fellow could see—good rooms, good supper, good wines, good music, good partners, and capital floor." We should like to see the able Minute by Sir Bartle Frere on his own administration, to which Dr. Russell refers at p. 173, where he is so indignant with the miserable economists who complained of Sir Bartle's extravagance. But documents of this kind, which might excite irreverent criticism, are usually printed for private circulation only. Dr. Russell hits off the character of the Parsees with much nicety of discrimination. "They are," he says, "very rich, very commercial, very acute, and sufficiently civilized; they are attached to a rule which protects them and enables them to make money. No one, however, supposes that the Parsees could fight for us, or that, if left to themselves, they could do so successfully on their own behalf."

Dr. Russell's book may seem less interesting than it should be to us because we have been crammed to satiety with accounts of the Prince's Indian tour. Probably it will be more appreciated as the recollection of the memorable visit in which His Royal Highness realized the dream of his life grows fainter. It is full of variety, and forms the only complete and trustworthy narrative that has been published of perhaps the most interesting episode in the relations of England with her Indian Empire.

ANOTHER PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I am not very much mistaken there is some rule or law by which the breaking in of horses or other violent riding upon a public thoroughfare is prohibited. If there is not, there ought to be one. Along Bellasis Junction Road, and in its tributary lanes, there are about a dozen stables, each containing a certain number of horses; these horses are brought out morning and evening, and exercised up and down the above-mentioned road. The manner in which they exercise their horses is something awful; one cannot walk with safety up the road. It would not matter so much if the men in charge of the horses led them on quietly and slowly; but you see fierce-looking Arabs bestriding horses of every description, tearing up and down the road as if their very lives depended upon their reaching the other end of the street in a given number of seconds. This is a daily occurrence. Look at the pitiful state the roads in Parell Road on which there is six times the amount of traffic, is a kingly road compared with the Bellasis Junction Road. A public thoroughfare is not the place to train horses; the race-course or the Mahalaxmee flats are the proper places.

A RESIDENT OF THAT ROAD.

RITUALISTIC PERVERSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the contradiction published in your issue of this day, extracted from the *Madras Mail*, Lt.-Col. Barnett, 29th N. I., on behalf of Fr. Rivington, writes as follows:—"I am authorized to state that, in the first place there are no Sisters of Mercy; and, secondly, that there have been no perversions in Mazagon for a considerable period." Now, Sir, to whatever order of Sisterhood in the Anglican Church these ladies belong, they have always been termed, from the time of their arrival in Bombay, *Sisters, of Mercy*, and, as far as my knowledge and experience of them goes, they have not received any other designation from those of their own acquaintance or others. Perhaps Fr. Rivington, who is now in Bombay, will enlighten the general public on this mystic point. With reference to the other portion of the contradiction, I may state, without taking into consideration the instances of perversion quoted to the foot-note of the letter in question, that attempts at perversion are made invariably both at the Cottage Hospital and the Mazagon Girls' School (established under the auspices of the Cowley Fathers) amongst the inmates and scholars respectively. I know personally of a case where a lady, after remaining at the former institution for a brief period, left it with the sudden resolve to renounce the Protestant and embrace the Roman Catholic religion. The entreaties of her friends and relations have proved of no avail to effect a change in her resolution. This is one of the results of entering the Cottage Hospital. I know of a young lad, who, after undergoing a course of training at the residence of the Cowley Fathers, St. John's Mission House, has been sent to Venice to complete his education for the duties of a priest at a monastery there. These are recent occurrences and I challenge Fr. Page, or any one else, to disprove them. I will not trouble you with other instances, for fear of being too personal; but I hope this will be enough to confute the allegations made by Lt.-Col. Barnett, who comes forward as the champion of the Cowley Fathers. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

May 1. VERITAS PREVALEBIT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 26TH APRIL.

To sit down and write news from Simla at the present time with any degree of effect one would need to be inspired, because there is literally nothing to write about. There are no doubt parts of India where the intelligence that the racket court here has been so abominably illused during the past season by the [illegible] skater of last year that it is now in a shockingly bad condition—rutted and [illegible]ed; in fact, like a Pompiian highway, or a bye-road in the Nizam's territory, would be interesting, but this can hardly interest your readers.

The mansion within which H. E. the Viceroy is to rest his weary limbs on his arrival here, after his extraordinary peregrinations about Nynee Tal, is now the scene of anything but peace and quiet. I rode up there to-day and found progress across the garden (it should be a garden, though it now looks like a second rate builder's yard) all but impassable owing to the quantity of timber and coolies and other impediments to progress which literally covered every available spot under the guidance of a Mr. W. D. man who is located in tents among the rubbish.

We had a heavy thunderstorm the other day—indeed we have one almost *every* other day—but this particular lay has made itself famous in a small way by interfering in a most improper manner with the girls school at Jakko in honour of the departing ex-Governor, for whom and the Hon. Justice Bayley, who also was a passenger, the pilots feel, we are told, a lively sense of gratitude and admiration. The schooner looked very pretty when all ablaze with colored lights. It must have been felt as a gratifying compliment by His Excellency, who doubtless enjoyed the spectacle.

Assaulting A Wife.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee, an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for assaulting Soonabai, defendant's wife, on the 10th ultimo. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. Little appeared for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that she was brutally assaulted by the defendant, who also used shameful and vulgar language towards her. Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, who attended the prosecutrix at her father's residence on two subsequent days after the assault, described the nature of the wounds and bruises she had thereby sustained. The defence was, that the assault was a simple chastisement under great provocation, which was justifiable. But His Worship held that it was a cruel and an unwarrantable assault, consequently he convicted the defendant.

Religious Social Gathering.—A social gathering of the Mazagon Branch of the Bible Class, established in connection with the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, was held at the residence of Mr. W. Simpson, Byculla, on the evening of Monday last. After the usual distribution of tea and cake, Mr. H. Conder, the President of the Association, was voted to the chair. Mr. Simpson, after giving a cursory report of the Bible Class for the past year, was followed by Dr. Partridge, Rev. J. Urquhart, Major McClelland, Messrs. W. Willard, A. McLaggan, E. H. Aitken, and the chairman, who, each in turn, addressed as briefly as possible the youthful members present as to the great advantages and manner of reading the Bible. During the short intervals, portions of a few hymns from Sankey's songs and solos were sung, the meeting terminated with the usual benediction, the juvenil portion of the company dispersing well pleased and happy.

A Sly Hit.—The editor of the *By.C. Chronicle* plainly deals a sly blow at General Gell in the closing sentence of the following paragraph:—"At the Vepery Church the example of a certain energetic Colonel may be cited as an instance of well regulated Church work. Besides many other forms of help, his assistance is sure to be forthcoming on the occasion of an overflowing congregation in politely seating and properly packing the inflowing crowds—preaching, we venture to think, a far more effectual sermon than if delivering himself of the most impassioned address at some irregular gathering outside."

Railway Guild.—An endeavour is being made to introduce the Guild of the Holy Cross into India. Its objects are much the same as those of the Guild of the Holy Standard. Some such help is much needed for the employés of the different lines of this country, many of whom are sometimes at a distance from Church privileges; whilst the association, it is hoped, will be of great usefulness in drawing many together wherever and whenever they may meet, for there are almost as frequent changes and removals in the Railway Services, as in the army or other sections of the European community in India. The Guild originated some two years back in England, and is governed by a Provost, Master, and Council, &c. The plan last agreed upon was to have a Secretary for each Diocese, and to work up the Railway people from so many different centres. It will be well to follow the same course here. Already a Secretary has been found for Calcutta Diocese, and in time we must hope for separate wards for each of the Dioceses. Each ward will have its Council, and each branch its local committee. Quite lately several names have been sent in from persons desirous of joining the Guild. Papers relating to the Guild will be gladly sent to any interested in the matter by Rev. D. J. Mackay, Bombay Diocesan Sec. R. G. H. C.—*By Church Chronicle.*

Cholera in Poona.—We regret to record that several fatal cases of cholera have taken place both in the Poona and Kirkee cantonments. It was to be expected that when cholera had broken out in the city and along the line of railway that it would make its appearance in the Poona Cantonment.—*Poona Observer*, May 3.

Sickness at Mahableshwur.—We here that several visitors at Mahableshwur are suffering from jungle fever and have been obliged to return to Poona. Dr. Mackenzie advised Colonel and Mrs. Stevens at once to leave, and Captain Bourdillon has just come down. Several carriages have been engaged to bring parties to Poona, and some of these intend to proceed to Matheran for the remainder of the season.—*Id.*

Marriage.—Our Lanowlee correspondent writes to us:—"The grand wedding has come off at last. The little church was very prettily decorated with flowers and flags, and the trains passing up and down the line must have seen that something unusual was going on. It was the marriage day of the only daughter of a very old resident here, Mr. Fryer, to Captain Yates, H. M.'s 8th N.I. The kirk was decked at morning tide by willing hands led by Messrs Watson and Bailey, and they deserve great credit for the very tasteful way in which they did the work. A large number of guests came from Poona and from Bombay.—*Id.*

THE "HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NAVY."

THE following circular regarding an interesting work which is in course of preparation has been addressed to the officers of the old Indian Navy, the doings of which are intimately connected with a considerable portion of the history of this country of later years:—

16, Glebe Place, King's Road, Chelsea, London.

As I have completed the "History of the Indian Navy" and its publication in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* is now drawing to a conclusion, I have thought the time has arrived when I should address all the officers of the Service as to the arrangements necessary to be made to ensure the republication of the work in a separate form. This I venture to think all my brother officers will consider as a duty they owe to the Service in which some of the best years of the lives of all of us were passed. I am fully alive to the inadequacy of the manner in which the task has been fulfilled by me, but still as no one among so many of us better qualified came forward, I undertook the task chiefly, I may here observe, at the earnest solicitation of our late lamented friend, Commander Heathcote. Notwithstanding all shortcomings of execution, I trust that those of my brother officers who have perused the work so far as it has appeared, will agree with the following notice which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of 23rd September, 1876:—

"The exceedingly interesting and well written narrative which appears in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, from the pen of Lieutenant G. R. L. W., may well cause regret at the abolition of the Indian Navy. We do not intend to draw any comparison whatever, invidious or otherwise, when we say that the History of the Indian Navy, from its earliest period down to the time when it was doomed to destruction, is a continuous record of brilliant services in war and of most useful labours in peace. The surveying operations conducted in most difficult seas for a long series of years by officers of the Indian Navy were of the most admirable character; and the sevices of the force in suppressing piracy and maritime brigandage can only be appreciated by those who read Lieutenant Low's admirable summary, which is, we think, not at all unworthy of separate publication."

I would submit that when most of the Regiments of Her Majesty's Service have published their histories at the expense of their officers, in most instances too, with coloured plates of uniforms and appointments, a body so numerous as the officers of the Indian Navy, although not rich men, are in a position to subscribe for a sufficient number of copies to enable me to arrange with a firm of publishers for its republication in a separate form. For some months past I have made applications to many of the chief London publishers as to the terms on which they would bring out this work, but after much trouble and correspondence, one and all declare that the work having passed through a professional Magazine, the chances of a pecuniary success were too doubtful to induce them to undertake the publication on their own risk, or without a guarantee. As I am sure the *esprit de corps* of the Service will not permit them to allow the work to fall through, I write to make the following proposal. Since it began to appear in magazine form, I have received, and am still receiving a considerable mass of additional matter, from different officers, which, with revising, and seeing the entire amended work through the press, will occupy me at least six months. I am perfectly willing to devote the whole of the necessary time and trouble, without any pecuniary return, if the officers of the Service whose deeds the work places on permanent record (my own name, I may observe, will appear nowhere save on the title-page,) will subscribe the requisite number of copies to induce the publishers to bring the work out. I myself can undertake no pecuniary risk, such as guaranteeing the expenses of a certain number of copies, and I think it will be conceded, that in giving my time without return, I am promising as much as I am justified, for my large family of young children are entirely dependent upon my own exertions, and the state of my health has been precarious since a severe illness in the spring of 1876, caused by overwork and mental strain in the preparation of this book.

Messrs. Richard Bentley & Son, of New Burlington Street, Publishers to Her Majesty, have agreed to publish an edition of 500 copies of the "History of the Indian Navy," to consist of a work of two thick octavo volumes under the subjoined conditions. The work will be published at 36s., *but to subscribers it would be offered at* 30s. By Mr. Bentley's estimate, 175 copies at 30s. each would approximately clear all expenses. Surely the officers of the Service and their friends will among them subscribe for this number of copies.*—I remain, &c.

C. R. LOW.

* For 50 copies of the two volumes 980 pages.

THE GAEKWAR AT NOWSAREE.

On Saturday last, the town of Nowsaree had the honour of a visit by His Highness Maharaja Syajee Rao, accompanied by Her Highness Ranee Jumnabaee, and attended by a small guard of honour and a number of personal attendants. They left Baroda at 6 A.M. by a special train, which reached Nowsaree at noon. The reason for His Highness travelling at mid-day is, as stated to be the opinion of the court astrologers, that, by entering a particular place in his territory when the sun was at its meridian, the Maharaja would be enabled to counteract the mischievous effects of certain ominous movements of the Stars exercising sway over his destiny. Their advice was followed, and hence the arrival in Nowsaree at an unusual hour. No grand preparations had been made to receive His Highness; only a few sowars had been placed on the road from the station into the city. His Highness's tutor was expected to follow him in a day or two. Sir T. Mahadava Rao stays behind at Baroda to attend to important business of the State.

BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY.

In pursuance of a requisition addressed to the directors, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Tuesday last at its registered office, Ash Lane, for the purpose of considering and passing a special resolution authorising the board of directors to increase the capital of the Company. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the shareholders discussed at great length the proposal to increase the capital. Finally it was proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and resolved, "That the board of directors of this Company be, and they are hereby authorised to increase the present capital of the Company of six lakhs to rupees nine lakhs by the issue of 1,000 new shares, each of the value of Rs. 300, and that the directors be at liberty to issue such new shares by allotment to any member or by sale at such time, to such persons, and in such manner as in their absolute discretion they may deem expedient. If any dividend shall be declared payable by the Company out of the profits of any period, in the course of which any such new shares shall have been issued, the person or persons holding such new shares shall be entitled only to such portion of such dividend as shall be proportionate to the portion of such period during which he shall have held such new share or shares." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball:—

RE SYDNEY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

Mr. Ernest-Browning, for the insolvent, said the interim order granted to his client was about to expire, and he applied for an extension of it for three months, on the ground that arrangements were being made with the creditors. Several of them had signed the composition deed, and others were about to sign. The application was granted.

RE FRANJSEVUNDAS HUSJEKVUNDAS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, renewed an application for an interim order.

Mr. Budroodin, for a creditor, opposed on the ground that insolvent had not filed his affidavits within the time granted by the Court; that he had tampered with his books and fraudulently inserted the names of his father, mother, and sister as creditors for considerable amounts; and that he had made fictitious transfers of property with a fraudulent intent. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,33,977, and yet it would appear from the schedule that he started in business with no capital.

Mr. Starling replied to the allegations made against his client, and said the assets amounted to Rs. 75,000, which would pay eight or ten annas in the rupee; and he might say the case was an exceptionally good one.

The Commissioner was of opinion that no sufficient case was made out to refuse an interim order; and an order was therefore granted for four months.

RE FRAMJEE DORABJEE WADIA.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavarjee, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

transaction of their business. Two handsome marts have been erected by the Company, one for European, the other for native dealers. They are of equal size, 60 feet in length and 30 feet in width. In each building a foundation of brick, four feet in height, forms the basis for a light, open, superstructure of teak-wood roofed with Malabar tiles. The flooring is also of teak, and stationary seats of the same material are fitted capable of accommodating 250 persons. The result in each case is a cool airy building, which while highly ornamental to the grounds is in every way suited for the purpose to which it is devoted. The marts are placed in a garden surrounded by neat wooden palings and immediately adjoin Lytton Road. In the compound is a large spreading tree which shades the buildings described, and which, provided as it is with seats at its base, forms a favourite gathering-place for the dealers. On each side of the Lytton Road, in two parallel lines, giving to it the appearance of a street, are the offices of the cotton merchants, the arrangement being most convenient for the European buyers as it enables them without difficulty to find each dealer with whom they may have business to transact and avoids the loss of time which would have been inevitable had the offices been scattered indiscriminately over the grounds. About 90,000 square yards of the Company's space are taken up by the cotton dealers, of whom there are about 80 at present, occupying lots of from 800 square yards to 2,000 square yards, proportionate to the magnitude of their business. The lots are held upon leases of thirty years, and upon each one the lessee's office is erected and his cotton stored. Fifty yards from the water-front on the Lytton Road a space 300 feet long and 80 feet wide has been leased by the Company to Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, who is erecting a warehouse covering the whole lot. The lower storey of the building is of stone, the upper of brick; it is rapidly approaching completion and is so constructed as to be easily convertible into a spinning mill should occasion require it. Another lease has been made by the Company to Mr. Nursey Kessowjee of a plot of ground 300 feet in length by 80 feet in width in the vicinity of the warehouse, and upon this space he has put up a building 150 feet in length by 80 feet in width, containing four cotton presses, two of which are in active operation. The remaining two have but very recently been erected and are not quite in working order. From the limit of the dutiable wharf to the new pier extends the cotton wharf, one half of which is devoted to the shipping, the other half to the unloading of cotton—an arrangement which greatly facilitates both operations and prevents confusion.

The section lying between the un-named road and the northern limit of the Company's property is mainly occupied by the timber merchants and dealers in firewood. A small road intersects this division and on its north side is the Timber Bazaar, the shops of the dealers in this article being arranged, like those in the Cotton Bazaar, in two parallel lines. About 30 merchants rent space from the Company here, upwards of 20,000 square yards of ground being taken up by them in lots of from 300 square yards to 800 square yards in extent, the shop of each merchant being located and his merchandise stacked on his plot. On the south side of the road is the Firewood Bazaar, and on the ground set apart for the dealers in this article, which covers 20,000 square yards, large quantities of fuel are stacked. Wood is delivered at the Bunder mainly from country craft, and every facility for the discharge of their cargoes is offered at the firewood wharf, a new reclamation recently completed having a sea-wall extending from the old limit of the bunder 400 feet into the harbour, and thence 100 feet to its point of junction with the dutiable wharf.

The land lying between Nursey Road and the southern limit of the Company's property is set apart for the very large and constantly increasing traffic carried on at the Malabar wharf, which forms the water-front of this section and is 800 feet in length. All descriptions of goods are imported and exported from this wharf, the China, Madras, Malabar and general coasting trade concentrating here. Sheds and godowns for the accommodation of merchants engaged in this commerce are provided here in great number, and are located with the same care to secure symmetrical and convenient distribution which characterizes the arrangement of buildings in the other sections. Both steamers and country craft receive and deliver cargoes here.

About 4,000 square yards of the Company's property have been railed off in front of the dutiable wharf where opium and other dutiable goods are landed. The Company has erected here an office for the convenience of the Customs officers and a shed for the storage of merchandise subject to duty. An inspector in charge, an assistant, two preventive officers, and about ten peons constitute the Customs revenue force, and the maintenance of this establishment costs the Company Rs. 1,000 per month. The latter claims that its lease requires it only to set apart such land as may be deemed necessary by Government for the use of the department, but neither to erect the buildings nor pay the officers Government refusing to do either the Company has done both rather than permit the interests of its patrons to suffer through a lack of proper facilities. This wharf is on recently reclaimed land, the sea-wall extends 300 feet into the harbour from the old limit of the bunder and 100 feet thence to the point of junction with the firewood wharf. The total extent of wharfage exclusive of that afforded by the basins is 2,500 lin. feet.

BASINS, DOCK AND PIER.

There are three basins. That at the extreme northern limit of the Company's property is known as the firewood basin. It is 460 feet long and 160 feet wide. A wharf borders it, and here the country craft discharge cargoes, there being wharfage space for 50 boats. No dredging will be done at this point, the depth of water being already sufficient for the largest vessels engaged in this trade. Next in order and in the centre of the property is the cotton basin. Owing to the great increase of traffic at the Malabar wharf and in the section set apart for general merchandize, the Company has found it necessary to increase the allotted space by reclaiming a section of this basin 300 feet in length and 140 feet in width. The present dimensions of the basin are—length 500 feet, width 160 feet. It is the main place of shipment for cotton. A wharf borders it fitted with cranes and other necessary appliances, and it has wharfage space sufficient for 20 boats. The Company is now engaged in dredging this basin to an even depth sufficient for the largest native vessels in this trade. When completed the total wharfage front will be 1,160 feet. The Malabar basin forms the extreme southern limit of the Company's property. It is 400 feet in length and 100 feet in width, and the wharf on the north side forms the main landing place [illegible] the coast trade [illegible] The Company [illegible] part on the [illegible] and pier are [illegible] n and a sea [illegible] ance. [illegible] ined the sanction of [illegible] onstruction of a wet dock extending [illegible] present line of Malabar wharf [illegible] eastern limit of the Company's [illegible] property, and from the southern [illegible] the southern side of cotton basin. The [illegible] k will be 915 feet in length and 555 feet in [illegible] readth. The dock basin will be 815 feet long and 355 feet wide, and will afford wharfage room for seven Canal steamers of the largest size. Depth of water in the basin will be 19 feet 5 inches at half tide, 22 feet 5 inches at high water of neaps and from 25 feet 6 inches to 27 feet 6 inches at spring tides. The entrance gates will be at the south-east corner of the dock. The wharves will be 100 feet in width and faced with ashlar work, the exterior being so constructed as to afford wharfage for country craft, of which there will be space sufficient for 50 or 60 at once. All improved appliances for loading and unloading will be fitted and warehouses of great capacity will be erected on the property bordering the Malabar wharf. The dock will be named the Nursey Dock in deserved compliment to Mr. Nursey Kessowjee.

On the north side of the cotton basin a pier is in process of construction, 900 feet in length and 100 feet in width, extending from the cotton wharves to the eastern limit of the Company's property. The foundation is 100 feet in width, the side walls are 22 feet in height and 20 feet in thickness, and are of hammer dressed rubble stone pitching work. The intervening space between the two walls is filled with moorum. The work is being very rapidly carried on under the direction of Mr. Edward Atts, manager of the Company. The construction was commenced on the 25th of March last, 200 feet have been completed and the whole will be finished within three or four months. It is to be named the Wodehouse Pier after our retiring Governor. Two slopes for landing goods from country craft will be provided at the centre of the north side of the pier which will be reserved for this class of vessels. The north wall of the Nursey Dock being a prolongation of the wharf on one side of the cotton basin and the new Pier a similar prolongation on the other, a basin will thus be formed, 1,400 feet in length and 160 feet in width with wharfage extent of upwards of 3,000 feet, within which vessels can be as safely and securely moored as in the dock itself, the fortunate location of the Company's property removing it from any of the dangers to which the more southerly portions of the foreshore are exposed during the monsoon.

When the original company took possession of this property it was little better than a wilderness. No roads ran through it, no improvements had been made upon it save a few buildings devoted to the manufacture of powder. The land was broken, hills rising to a considerable height upon it and great ponds in which the sea-water rose lying on its surface. The place was deserted and presented a dismal, dreary aspect, the natives holding it in such superstitious dread that the boldest of them could not be induced to trust himself within its limits after night-fall. This reminiscence of the property as it was forms a striking contrast to the appearance of the property as it is; level as a floor, increased in extent 100,000 square yards which have been reclaimed from the sea, bordered with handsome wharves, traversed by numerous roads and dotted with many buildings. The change thus effected, despite the opposition to which the Mazagon Company has been exposed, is not a bad specimen of the results produced by the enterprise of the merchants of Bombay.

JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A PROTEST AGAINST ARBITRARY POWERS.

AN adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Monday last at its registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, for the transaction of business not specified in the advertisements published in the newspapers, but which was "mentioned in a separate circular forwarded to the registered addresses of the shareholders through the post." On the motion of Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Carsondas Vullubdas was called to the chair. The secretary, Mr. Madhavrao Morojee, read the notice convening the meeting, and also a statement explaining the advantages to the shareholders of winding up the present Company and forming in its stead a manufacturing company.

Mr. Nagindas Teoliseydas said the object of the directors was to wind up the old Company and to form a new one. He thought that printed copies of the new memorandum, with Gujarutee translations, should have been circulated to the shareholders, many of whom did not understand English. This course ought to have been taken, but he did not see it had been taken.

Mr. Bhicksjee Nowrojee Pallonjee said—What Mr. Nagindas said is quite true; and he ought, I think, to bring forward a proposition for an adjournment. The memorandum of the proposed new company is very prejudicial to the shareholders. It shows that the directors seek to acquire extended powers; and if they succeed, the result would be positive ruin to the shareholders. The shareholders should consider what would be the consequence of giving to the directors such arbitrary powers. It is proposed to amalgamate the Company with another, but let us remember the instance before our eyes of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank; and remember, gentlemen, what an amount of mischief it has done. I came on several occasions to the office of the Company in order to look at the memorandum and articles of association; but they were not shown me. What was the reason? I cannot understand why they put me off on one pretext or another. What a pity it is that a millionaire like Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, who has plenty of wealth, and who is also hereafter to get the wealth left as a legacy to his son—wealth that is inexhaustible—should act in this way! This gentleman has been the life agent of the Company; but by the new memorandum he wants to make the office of agent hereditary among his descendants for all generations to come! Would you, gentlemen, allow such a thing to be done at this time of the day? What are we to think when such wealthy gentlemen act in such a way? To check the arbitrary conduct of such seths, we must seek the assistance and protection of the Legislative Council and of Government. The wealth of such seths enables them to secure three-fourths of the votes, by means of which they come forward to be vested with arbitrary powers in the management of joint-stock companies. Is this small *zoolum*? For this we ought to go before the High Court and oppose their attempts. We should send a long petition to Government asking for their protection. In winding up the Company they try to show that our good is their object; but look at this clause in the memorandum, gentlemen, and you will see that the object is to make the office of agent hereditary! I say, Sir, that copies of this memorandum in English and Gujerutee should be distributed among all the shareholders; and that with that view, this meeting be adjourned.

Mr. Nagindas wanted to speak, but was prevented by the chairman. He complained that the course taken by the chairman was improper; and concluded by moving, "That this meeting stand adjourned for two months, and that copies of the memorandum and articles of association, with their translations, be circulated to the shareholders a fortnight before the date of the next meeting."

Mr. Bhicksjee Nowrowjee seconded, the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman said—This meeting was called to elicit the opinions of the shareholders regarding the new deed. Mr. Bhicsjee has spoken very sharply and with want of temper in the matter. The remarks made about Mr. Dwarkadass are unjust; and before making them, he ought to have asked for an explanation. The instance of the London Bank has been mentioned to frighten the shareholders; but it is wholly inapplicable here. Mr. Bhicksjee says that the powers of the directors have been extended; but there is nothing of the kind; for everything is left to the shareholders. A few copies only of the draft memorandum were printed to see whether the shareholders approved of them or not. With that view the copies were placed in this office and were available to any shareholder who wished to see them.

Mr. Bhicksjee—The remarks I have made upon the seth are true. I want to reply to the chairman's statements.

Mr. Bhickajee was not, however, allowed to speak further; and with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Crosigie, the Company's solicitor, the proceedings terminated.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,—APRIL 25TH, 1877.

(Before Mr. Justice Pitt-Kennedy.)

JOSEPH NIDERHAIM Petitioner, *vs.* VICTORIA ADELAIDE AMELIA NIDERHAIM (Respondent), and CHARLES DUREP DE DOMBAL, (Co-respondent.)

The following compromise was then prepared between the petitioner and the co-respondent, but it was subsequently rejected:—

Draft of agreement between Mr. J. Niderhaim and Mr. Charles Dombal.

Whereas Mr. J. Niderhaim has in his possession certain documentary evidence by which he is enabled with chance of success to institute legal proceedings in the Divorce Court against his wife Victoria Niderhaim making Mr. Charles Dombal co-respondent; and whereas at the earnest solicitations of friends and relations Captain J. Niderhaim has been induced to suspend the proceedings so as not to give publicity to scandal; and whereas the said Captain Niderhaim after having maturely considered the matters as exposed to him by several of his friends and relations has consented to do so on certain terms and conditions to be hereafter specified—be it understood—

That in order to punish the alleged crime committed against society in general, and to punish also the injury done him, the said Captain Niderhaim does impose a fine of Rs. 1,500 on the said Charles Dombal: of this sum Rs. 900 to be paid in a lump sum immediately to the Lady Superior of the Entally convent, 100 to Mrs. M. S. Rowland to be retained by her for the purpose of defraying expenses of Mrs. N.'s coming accouchement, and the balance Rs. 500 to be paid by monthly instalments of 50 per month also to the Lady Superior of the Entally convent. That Mr. Charles Dombal do pay the money himself to the Lady Superior with the stipulation that the amount is to be devoted to the maintenance of an infant child which he shall place in her care within the next six months from the date hereof. That in case no such child is placed in the foundling asylum attached to the convent within the time of six months above mentioned, the whole amount of Rs. 1,500 to be devoted to the general uses of the Entally convent. This clause of the present covenant to be considered ratified as soon as Mr. Charles Dombal shall produce before Captain Niderhaim a receipt for Rs. 900 duly stamped and signed by the Lady Superior of the Entally convent, and a note to the Lady Superior for the remaining Rs. 500 payable by monthly instalments of 50.

2nd.—That Mr. Charles Dombal shall in presence of the Rev. Father De Vos swear before the high altar of the Roman Catholic Church to abandon all intercourse with Mrs. Niderhaim, whether by letter or by messages or by present communications or otherwise, and to treat the said Mrs. Niderhaim as a total stranger; to meet, nor salute her or address her on seeing her at church or opera or theatre or in the street or in the house of any mutual friend or elsewhere. That in case the said Mrs. N. should at any time communicate with him by letter or message or otherwise that he shall bring the fact to the notice of his brother Mr. E. Dombal. This part of the covenant to be considered ratified on production before Captain Niderhaim of a duly authenticated certificate from the Rev. Father DeVos, in whose presence the oath has been sworn.

3rd.—That Mr. Charles Dombal shall return to Captain Niderhaim a note of hand which he holds for Rs. 100 without receiving any payment thereof.

4th.—That should the child Mrs. Niderhaim is now carrying come to life every effort will be made by Mr. E. Dombal to remove it to the foundling asylum at the Entally Orphanage, and not allow it to become a member of the family of the said Captain Niderhaim.

5th.—That in consideration of the above conditions, Captain Niderhaim on his part hereby binds himself, on his honour to stay any legal proceedings in any Court of Justice, which he might institute with the documentary and other evidence now in his possession.

6th.—That in consequence of Captain N.'s frequent and prolonged absence from Calcutta and from home, Mr. E. Dombal shall, to the utmost of his power and as a party interested in these covenants, endeavour to cause and to have them honestly and thoroughly performed on both sides.

CERTIFICATE OF OATH.

I hereby certify that I have this day solemnly administered an oath to Mr. Charles Dombal before the high altar of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Dhurrumtollah, by which he swears to the following:

1st.—That he will abandon all intercourse with Mrs. Niderhaim, whether by letter or by verbal message, or by personal communication or otherwise.

2ndly.—That he will treat Mrs. Victoria Niderhaim as a perfect stranger, to wit by not saluting her, or addressing her on seeing her at church, or at the opera or theatre, or in the street, or in the house of any friend or elsewhere.

3rdly.—That should Mrs. Victoria Niderhaim at any time communicate with him by letter or message or otherwise, that he will at once bring the fact to the notice of his elder brother Mr. E. Dombal, and not acknowledge receipt to Mrs. Niderhaim of any such communication, either verbal or otherwise.

4thly.—That he will never disclose to Mrs. Victoria Niderhaim the fact of his having taken this oath, or of any circumstances connected with it, or bearing on the subject of this oath. That he will, moreover, be silent to any questions put to him about or in connection with this oath, or the circumstances under which he swears it.

J. J. DE VOS, S. J.

Vicar, Dhurumtollah Church, Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Calcutta, 27th June, 1876.

Sworn before me at the church at the Sacred Heart of Jesus before me. E. DOMBAL.

The compromise seems, however, to have fallen through; the following letter was written to Mr. Dombal's brother:—

2nd July, 1877.

My dear Mr. Dombal,—I have this day quite made up my mind to punish your brother to the best of my abilities, as I don't want your brother should go scot free, and leave the children as a burden on me and my husband. Mr. Niderhaim is here, and I am writing this before him, and J. DeVos was here as well. I am writing this in my own free will, and acquaint your brother of it.

Yours sincerely,
V. NIDERHAIM.

The co-respondent made the following remarkable declaration of marriage to the respondent:—

I, Charles Elin Durup de Dombal, do hereby most solemnly declare in the name of all that is holy, sacred, and dear to me, to marry Victoria Amelia Adelaide Niderheim, in the event of her husband's death. The above has been written and given by me as a pledge of our future union and call upon my Maker as a witness to the above pledge. All this is the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God. C. DURUP DE DOMBAL.

Calcutta, 7th July, 1870.

The case of the petitioner as well as of the co-respondent closed to-day. The petitioner swore to the facts contained in his petition, and the other two witnesses swore to other acts of adultery committed by the co-respondent with the respondent, which were within their observation.

On behalf of the defence, Mr. Jackson put in the agreement. He contended that by this agreement, Mr. Nideheim had completely sold his right to sue in the Divorce Court. He might sue in the Court of Equity to recover the money agreed upon to be paid by Mr. E Dombal, but he could not, under the circumstances, after having accepted the agreement, sue the co-respondent in the Divorce Court.

The court will deliver its judgment on Monday next.

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